

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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MONDAY, MAY 16.

The Italian government is having a regular American Railway union time of it, with a lot of Eugene V. Debs' thrown in.

DON CARLOS, who wants to be Charles the VII of Spain, is doing a great lot of pretending, but very little actual acting so far.

Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands are to be occupied by United States troops. Your old uncle is awakening from his 100 years long sleep.

AS DODGERS, cunning and wily dogs, the Spanish admiral and his ships are a glorious success. When it comes to fighting, however, veremos, as they say in Spain.

SANTA FE should celebrate Dewey day and do it in good style. Santa Fe is the capital of the territory and in all public matters should set a shining and bright example. Celebrate Dewey day.

HAVANA people are kicking. It's mule meat at 80 cents per pound or no meat at all. It must be admitted therefore that the situation in the capital of pearl of the Antilles may be called serious.

CAPTAIN GENERAL RAMON BLANCO, of Cuba, is winning many victories and destroying many American men of war with his type-writer. Verily, the latter is becoming mightier than the pen and dynamite shells.

A good many delegates to the congress of mothers, recently held in Washington, were not married women. After they are married they will know more. As a rule, however, bachelors and maids seem to know best about wives and children.

THE Democratic congressional campaign committee is not as sure as it was four months ago, that the Democrats will elect a majority of the members of the house of the Fifty-sixth congress. Neither are the voters of the country.

ACCORDING to Mr. John Wanamaker the war has affected the gubernatorial fight in Pennsylvania and the pious and gentle John has been knocked out by the wicked and impious Matt Quay. To be sure, the truly good always suffer in war.

It is said that out of 87,000 employees of this great and glorious government under the civil service laws three volunteered for service against Spain. Verily the civil service rules and laws are not conducive to patriotism. They are very good, however, in building up a snobbish and self important set of office holders.

THE National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in New York City on the 18th inst. and continue in session till the 25th. Governor Otero appointed five delegates, Hon. L. B. Prince, Rev. A. Hoffman, E. J. Alger, Mrs. Dubree and Mrs. Kells. Of these Governor Prince is now on his way east and it is hoped that at least one other New Mexico delegate will be present. The session opens with addresses from Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Potter, Archbishop Corrigan and others.

Return of the Cattle King.

For a short time the uncertainty of a condition of war had a depressing effect upon business generally throughout the country, but the fear of a scarcity of ready money is fast passing away and business is resuming its normal condition. More especially is this returning confidence noticeable in the cattle business in New Mexico. Reports from all parts of the territory indicate that money for the conduct of the business of grazing and the raising of stock is easily procured and the day of the prosperity of the cattle owners is again at hand.

The ranges are being stocked with cattle brought from wherever animals can be bought, and thousands of head have been placed on ranges that have been unoccupied for several years past. From one section of the territory has already come the cry of overstocking, but that is a condition which can be remedied by driving out lands still comparatively free. The danger of an over-supply is very remote, and the future of the cattlemen seems exceedingly bright.

The old days of haphazard herding and gathering are gone forever. The experience gained in the general smash in the early '80s has not been forgotten and improved methods for handling and caring for range stock have been evolved from that wreck. Better cattle will be raised, better business sense will be used, and above all enormous losses will be prevented by guarding against them.

One source of loss still remains, that of "rustling," but the lawless element which once roamed the mountains and mesas has been almost exterminated and those who engage in the dangerous pastime now will find short shrifts in the courts and long terms in the penitentiary awaiting them every round-up season. The business of "mavericking" and burning brands, thanks to the vigilance of the territorial cattle sanitary board and its inspectors, is growing less popular every day, and the time is not far distant when the most persistent pursuer of hoofs and hides will give up the occupation in disgust.

The stocking of the ranges and the improvement in the cattle business means much to New Mexico, and will have a material effect upon the general prosperity of the coming fall. The money resulting from the sales made to feeders will have wide circulation, and next year will see the cattle king in all his former glory lordling it over mountain and plain in the land of manana.

Judge Charles A. Leland.

Charles A. Leland, who was appointed judge for the Fifth judicial district of New Mexico, on Wednesday, May 11, by President McKinley, was born in Noble county, Ohio, in 1860, and was educated in the public schools of his native county, graduating from the Caldwell high school. After leaving school as a student he began teaching and studying law, being admitted to the bar in 1881. In 1887 Judge Leland was elected prosecuting attorney for Noble county, and in 1890 was re-elected to that office, serving as such for six years with credit and ability. In 1895 he was elected to the Seventy-second Ohio legislative assembly, and strongly supported Senator Foraker, who succeeded Senator Brice in the United States senate. In 1897 he was re-elected to the state legislature and served in the Seventy-third assembly, making the nominating speech and leading the contest in the house for Senator Hanna. As a candidate for associate justice of the Supreme court of New Mexico, he had the indorsement and influence of both Senators Foraker and Hanna. While a candidate for office in his county and district he carried the full strength of his party and received many Democratic votes.

As a result of a severe attack of pneumonia his lungs were affected, and he was compelled to make a change of climate and went to Thomasville, Ga., where he rapidly recovered his health, and in New Mexico, if the climate agrees with him, he expects to become a permanent resident. Judge Leland's family consists of his wife and a daughter, 7 years of age, and they will accompany him to Socorro, where they will probably reside. Personally, Judge Leland is tall, clean shaven, quick in manner, a pleasant conversationalist, and he and Mrs. Leland will prove valuable additions to the social life of the territory.

As a lawyer he is very highly spoken of, as regards learning and ability; as a citizen he enjoys the respect and friendship of the people, amongst whom he was brought up and has lived since childhood. He has the reputation of being also a shrewd and successful politician, which means a good deal in that state of politicians, Ohio.

Spanish Views of the United States.

For the benefit of the readers of the NEW MEXICAN who may be the least bit stuck up over being Americans, a few extracts from Spanish papers are here given. In reading the paragraphs, it appears, that in Spain, they know more about this country, than its inhabitants do and therefore many ideas heretofore entertained are erroneous, wrong and must be changed to bear out the opinion of the papers, politicians, government and people of Spain, concerning the United States.

Items concerning the president of the United States are always interesting, and two taken from the Diario, published in Madrid, will prove entertaining. The first:

"The Yankee president Maggini, committed suicide for fear the Spanish fleet would capture New York."

The day after the publication of this important item, the Diario said that the president had not committed suicide, but was killed by a brave Spaniard, and then vouched for the following unique and startling information:

"Maggini is a naturalized Chinaman, having been born at Canton."

It is not generally known in this country that Indians are numerous, fierce, savage and unrestrained and constantly massacring inhabitants by the hundreds, but it is a fact just the same, according to El Heraldo de Madrid, of April 20, which said:

"Word has just been received here that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio, and other places. The farmers are petitioning the government to protect them from the bloodthirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side. Troops are asked for at Colorado, in the state of Denver, and at St. Louis, in Missippi."

Colonel Cody is evidently preparing to take his Wild West show to Madrid, and has had his press agent at work in that city, as the Heraldo of the same date contained an item which read:

"News is brought to us that Buffalo Bill, a notorious outlaw and leader of a band of half-breeds, has risen against the American government, and is burning towns near his birthplace in New York."

A smoother advertising dodge than that was never dreamed of.

The Imparcial evidently prides itself upon its knowledge of matters political in this country and doubtless keeps an encyclopedia of American biography in its reference library. On April 2 the Imparcial, in enlightening the Spanish public on current events, said:

"But behind and beyond the natural fear of Americans to meet the brave Spanish army upon land or our gallant navy upon the sea, is the danger the Yankee republic runs of facing a revolution at home. It is a fact well known

to all European statesmen that only by means of armed force stationed in the Confederate states has the Washington government been able to preserve the semblance of peace. Even now the new generation of the Confederacy is but waiting for the word to revolt. When war is declared General Lee, who has been consul general at Havana, and who was killed on the island of Cuba by Governor General Blanco, will raise the standard of revolt and the old southern Confederacy. This Lee is the same Lee who was general in chief of the civil war in 1850 to 1855, and whose surrender to General Lincoln, in the last named year, broke the revolution. His acts at Havana were for the purpose of plunging the government into war with the kingdom of Spain, at which time he and his followers would rise against Senor Mackinley.

"It is not likely that Spain will find the United States opposing her, for the government at Washington will be busily engaged in putting down a civil war."

General Lee now has another score to even up with the Dons. Concerning the army and the railroads of the United States, the people of this country appear to be woefully ignorant, in the light of the following, quoted from another leading paper of the Spanish capital, The Pais:

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the far western part of the country, many thousands miles from the Atlantic coast. They are only a few thousand men, all told, and they are ill-paid and ill-fed, and not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the western seaboard. There is but one railway by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition. It was a surprise to no one to learn that some agency had made it still more so. It would serve the hateful pigs of Yankees right if their miserable army was thus drowned."

When it comes to depicting the ignorance and utter helplessness of Americans in general, the Spanish editors fairly run riot and their imaginations certainly give them the headache. Read these excerpts:

"The Imparcial: 'We have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Americans are ignorant swine, who cannot take care of themselves under any circumstances. That they are imbeciles is shown by the fact that at Philadelphia the other day a boiler burst in a cigar factory and killed 37 people. And these are the people who dare to defy and insult the Spaniards with their chivalry and war-like history at their backs.'"

The Pais: 'It is a pity to see what children, what weaklings the Americans are. They are as unable to care for themselves as infants in arms. Yesterday there were no less than two railway accidents in America. One of the trains being derailed. They are ignorant of the use of steam, and their telegraph poles are continually blowing down.'"

The Diario: 'The average height among the Americans is five feet two, and they have never produced an athlete. This is due to their living almost entirely upon vegetables as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that any full grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America.' The Pais describes the land of the free and home of the brave in a very terse manner, saying:

"The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not sleeting or snowing, the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the moral beings, the few whites engaged in business along the eastern coast, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians, called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle.'"

In its issue of April 9, the Diario attempts to convey some idea of the cruelties of the half-civilized Yankees in describing a massacre of Spaniards in an American town—what town it failed to mention—in the following manner:

"The scene in the plaza was one of frightful slaughter. The brave Spaniards, to the number of about 200, with their beautiful wives and children, made a stand in the public square near the cathedral fountain. On every side the Yankee devils closed in. Cannons were brought forward, and soldiers aimed their muskets. At the signal the guns exploded, and the valiant victims fell writhing in death agony. The soldiers then bayoneted the wounded until they died. The square ran with Spain's best blood."

Now, you "Pigs of Yankees," will you be good?

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

See and hear, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

SILVER CITY REDUCTION COMPANY, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

This plant has been purchased and will be operated in the future by the late Senator George Hearst, of California, under the general management of D. B. Gillette, Jr. It is the intention of the present management to largely increase the capacity of the plant and equip it with every modern appliance for the successful and cheap treatment of ores and concentrates. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Advances will be made on ores.

COMPOSING THE TOILET.

Attention Given to the Details of Fashionable Costumes.

Much as trimming and ornamentation are now employed, the real characteristics of prevailing styles is the minute care given to all the little details of finishing and the accessories. General effect is not considered sufficient, no matter how good it may be, a plain woolen gown of inexpensive material, but fitting perfectly and complete in every little respect, with a dainty petticoat, pretty boots, gloves matching the gown and a hat in perfect harmony, even if not costly, being esteemed more elegant than a striking and fashionable costume carelessly made and with incomplete adjuncts. It is very easy to compose a toilet now which shall be in harmony throughout while not necessitating any great expense, for there is an immense variety among accessories, and gloves, hat, scarf and ruche may easily be found to go with any gown.

For general wear the woman of limited income will find few materials more serviceable than chamois, as it stands rain and dust and is very durable. It comes in all colors and many qualities—light and fine for warm weather, heavy and hairy for



COIFFURE. A gown of cheviot, neatly made and having a good lining, will last for a long time if properly brushed and rebound around the foot as soon as the edge begins to wear, and it will look well as long as it holds together. For summer a lighter and more fanciful costume will also be needed, a gown of Japanese silk or tulle, if silk can be afforded, a pretty challo if less expensive goods are necessary. An all wool challo in blue with a white figure or black with a bright floral design will make a very nice looking gown if it is properly fitted, daintily finished and trimmed with guipure, plain silk or ribbons. Of course several well chosen accessories, such as gloves and hats, are as cheap now, even in good quality, that \$2.50 will buy enough for a gown and a multitude of trifles for it.

The sketch shows a coiffure for evening. The hair is waved and raised to the top of the head, and the front is pulled back from the face. Small, jeweled side combs are placed behind the ears, and an immense comb of amber shell is worn at the back.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

RAINY DAY GOWNS.

Injurious Effect of Wet Skirts About the Ankles.

A damp skirt is one of the most fertile sources of "catching cold," as it is called, for the skirt falls against the stockings and moistens them, and thus a chilly, clammy condition of the extremities is produced. A great many women who have to walk out in wet weather wear their bicycle skirts for the purpose, and this custom is becoming so common that a short skirt on a rainy day attracts little if any attention. Of course high boots or gaiters are also worn. If a short skirt is objected to—although a short skirt, short enough not to need to be held up, is far more modest than a long skirt—"kilted" as most women lift it on a rainy day—the gaiters at least may be adopted, gaiters of black cloth, reaching to the knee. These prevent the damp skirt from touching the stockings, so the moisture cannot penetrate. Of course the water underfoot is always that which does the serious wetting, for an umbrella fends off the greater part of that which falls.

Many business and professional women are having rainy day suits made of cheviot, tweed or other goods which shed rain,



TAILOR MADE JACKET. The skirt stopping six inches or so short of the ground and leggings being made of the same goods. The upper part of the costume is regulated according to the temperature. It is not necessary to go to the extreme in order to keep dry, well and comfortable—a costume like that described will answer the purpose quite as well as trousers, which are insisted upon by so many radical reformers.

The sketch shows a tailor made jacket of mastic cloth. It has a short, flat basque and is double breasted, fastening with two rows of large pearl buttons. Without straps of cloth outline the jacket, the pockets, the cuffs and the revers and simulate a yoke and epaulettes. The collar is faced with royal blue velvet. The hat of beige straw has a band of beige ribbon and a cluster of fawn oak feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

OFFICE FITTINGS.

Filing cabinets of every description, pigeon hole cases, legal blank cases, office ticklers and every conceivable kind of office fittings and furniture can be had of the New Mexican Printing Company. Write for descriptive, illustrated pamphlets.

Who Stopped to Conquer.

Mrs. Fusanfeather—I understand that Mr. Tallman kissed you on the cheek last night.

Miss Fusanfeather—Why yes mamma he's so tall, he had to.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELLIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting patriarchs welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Carle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancellor Commander. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, R. of R. and S.

K. O. F. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Carle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancellor Commander.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIES, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNABE, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. BRENHMAN, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co. CONSTRUCTING

The El Paso & Northeastern R'y

AND The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.

To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construction trains to and from the end of its track, commencing April 1st.

Trains leave El Paso at 1 p. m. and returning leave end of track at 7:30 p. m., making connection with stages to Alamogordo, La Luz and Tularosa.

A. S. GREIG, General Superintendent.

Cheap Rate to Indian Pueblo. At any time a party of five or more desires to visit the San Ildefonso Indian pueblo, a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made to the Rio Grande station.

Tickets limited to date of sale and one ticket to cover entire party.

T. J. HELM, General Agent, R. G. & S. F. F. R.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1895, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

F. J. HUGHMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

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WM. VAUGHN, Prop.

FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited

The Timmer House

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week.

SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel. FRANK E. MILSTED, Prop.

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European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upward. First Class Restaurant a la Carte.

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WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.

J. R. Hudson,

THE PIONEER

MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELER

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

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BOOTS, SHOES, and FINDINGS.

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE

(Forms to conform to Code) Pattern's Forms of Pleading, under the Missouri Code, have been placed with the New Mexican Printing Co. for sale.

A complete and comprehensive book of forms, adapted to the new Code of Civil Procedure in effect in New Mexico.

Part I. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 2. Attachments (Certiorari; Garnishment; Habeas Corpus; Injunction; Mandamus; Mechanic's Lien; Prohibition; Quo Warranto and Scire facit; Part 3. Miscellaneous. Covering Advertisements; Affidavits; Arbitration; Assignments; Depositions; Naturalizations, etc., etc. Bound in full law sheep. Delivered at any postoffice in New Mexico upon receipt of publisher's price, \$5.00. Purchaser's name printed on the book free of cost. Address New Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe, N. M.

Notaries' Records. The New Mexican Printing Company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

184 separate analyses, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT Valley of the Pecos.

IN THE COUNTRY OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

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